THE
COMING VICTORY

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THE COMMON FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND
BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

THE GREAT

Capital and Labor Questions Solved

BY THE NATIONALIZATION AND CO-OPERATION
OF ALL INDUSTRIES.

AN INQUIRY INTO POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

BY

A. H. BRENTNALL,

Author of "A Solution of Our Political Affairs."

Bibliothèque du Parlement
CLASSIFICATION
331.
CANADA.

"From all and to all, as their ability and need shall be."

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TORONTO, CANADA, 1897.

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INTRODUCTION.

BEING naturally of an inventive turn of mind, a remedy for any known evil suggests itself, and the remedy for the cause, more than to dwell on its evil results, is generally spontaneous with the first reflection, and remains supreme as the theme for consideration.

It is not intended or expected that the accompanying few chapters are, as it were, a complete disposition of the Capital and Labor question, but simply an attempt, in as brief a manner as possible, to set forth a solution, if only in embryo, of the vexed question at issue.

While in attendance at the International Labor Congress held in Queen's Hall, London (Eng.), in July, 1896, a pretty general idea was gathered of how the whole so-called civilized world is affected by this very important question. The plan proposed is so comprehensive and easy of accomplishment that all into whose hands these pages may come will clearly apprehend the whole of it. Mr. Bellamy may "look backwards" to the "golden age," Mr. Morris may "dream of news from nowhere," Mr. Henry George may "tax land values only," and a "Pater Patronucus" may tell us of the "coming struggle," which is fast approaching unless averted by some equaliable means, and scores of other writers may tell of the atrocities and misery produced by the rich to those not so well provided for in this world's goods, which all, with an unmistakable accuracy, point as with an eternal *finger of flame* to an upheavel, such as this old world has yet learned but little of. We need definitely detailed lines to move on.

This little pamphlet is a small part of a book, dealing with "Capital and Labor" from all sides of the question, which the writer hopes to publish in the near future, but thinks the present needs will be better served by offering this part of the book containing a *plan* upon which the people may organize and by a united effort secure their rights, to which other writers have referred in a more general way, without any plan as to how the desired goal might be reached in safety.

Timid persons have suggested that if people had their needs supplied, as provided for herein, they might retrograde, not having an incentive sufficient to produce vigor and intelligence in the community.

Let the reader be undeceived by such far-fetched sophistry.

Why is it that parliamentarians in England, who get no pay for their services, are as energetic as most people?

Where does their incentive come from? Do you know of any employees of the Government losing their personality or energy? They have no reason to be anxious about where their "bread and butter" is coming from.

If this plan is fit for the Millennium, as some have suggested, happy will be the nation who are ready in that respect, because that condition is surely coming, if we are ready or not.

If the reader will kindly weigh carefully the arguments advanced, and forget to say "can't," because "Where there is a will there is a way," the writer confidently expects a favorable conclusion. A. H. B.

CHAPTER I.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Self-Preservation—Its Limits.

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of Nature. Selfishness is the destroyer of all good. Where each individual makes such arrangements that all foes and evil influences may be fairly met and repulsed he has acted in harmony with the justifiable law of self-preservation; but when the whole aim and effect of life is mere selfishness, to profit even through the loss and misery of other people equally as good and worthy, then a halt must be called, or the whole Ship of State will founder and go down.

The Inhumanity of Man

which is exhibited in every department of so-called social and political life and activity at once calls forth amazement and disgust, that conditions could possibly exist so unfair and oppressive to those who are unable to help themselves. The organization, or rather disorganization of the plan to manufacture and supply demand, simply develops selfishness in the individual, and thus fosters and cultivates that depraved side of the animal nature in man which, under fair conditions of society and life, would find nothing upon which to feed, justice would be done to all, and "humanity" come to mean what the term naturally implies.

The Golden Rule.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets,"* has been changed by the customs of trade and commerce to read, *Do the other person up before he does you.* While in England recently the writer asked the manager of a large manufacturing establishment how trade and matters generally were going. "Oh," he replied, "we are cutting the other people's throats, and they are cutting ours"—meaning those in his line of trade. This is the rule in every department of production; in other words, *selfishness* (to make personal gains, whoever loses,) is the motive actuating every manufacturer anywhere to be found in the so-called civilized world.

The Lack of Organization in Trade

on a fair and equitable basis in the manufacture of all articles required by a well-regulated community, has given rise to exhibitions of selfishness of the very worst kind possible to be imagined—a display of selfishness that heathens and barbarians would blush to imitate, for they are generous in supplying the wants of the needy if they have anything to spare;

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*Matthew vii. 12.

but this is not true of our so-called civilized society. We find the banking-houses stuffed full of money, and the shelves of stores groaning under their loads of all kinds of goods, and at the same time thousands of people really perishing for lack of the common necessities of life; and many are actually starving to death every year. The Government has paid practically no attention to the matter of arrangement and order in the matter of producing and manufacturing, but has allowed any person to go in and cut and slash in any direction desired, no matter how many other people already in the same line of trade might be ruined by this phase of selfishness.

A Druggist With His Stock in One Box.

Suppose a druggist should dump all the chemicals in his store into one big box and let them work away, it would not require a philosopher or a prophet to tell what the result would be or where his trade would end. Yet society to-day is allowing matters of trade and commerce to be dealt with as foolishly as the stock of our supposed druggist, who stores everything in one receptacle without any regard whatever to the effect of this or that chemical upon others, or the whole mass!

Hogs in a Pen.

Suppose the reader owns a few fat pigs, and has them comfortably housed (as they should be), and suppose a large pig, stronger than any of his mates, went at it and worried the weaker ones, and in the row the door is broken down, and he drives those weak ones out to perish on a cold winter night. Or suppose this strong pig did no other harm but simply to go to the trough when the feed was being poured in, and fill himself, and then lie down in the trough, hog fashion, and prevent the other pigs getting their share of the feed. Would this hog be acting any more "hoggish" than some people do to-day, who call themselves civilized? Society has decreed that even hogs may not treat each other in this way, and if the owner of any kind of live stock does not provide for the due comfort and needs of his animals he may and should be prosecuted by law. Yet the human being may be ruined in his business affairs and driven to desperation by circumstances over which *he* has no control, but which *are* in the control of some other persons. The Government, which should take proper care of its subjects on all lines, pays no attention, and the poor and weak ones of the community may go down if they cannot find cold shivering charity to help them out of their pinching, blistering, depressing circumstances. A man who would keep hogs in the condition suggested would be punished, and should be; and a censure of the most stinging character is not too strong for a government that takes less care of its subjects.

Selfishness that Would Put a Hog to Shame.

Trade and commerce are ruled and controlled by *selfishness*—a selfishness, too, that would bring the blush of shame to the face of even a hog, were it possible.

Let it be well kept in mind that *selfishness* is the whole cause of the trouble to-day anywhere known to humanity, and any plan that does not cope with or dispose of selfishness in a community, so far as legislation is concerned, will fail utterly to produce the conditions needed.

Private Ownership

and personal speculation is the foundation rock upon which selfishness rears its ugly blighting and destroying form.

Competition—the Child of the Devil—is

said to be the life of trade. This, however, is not true, because it kills the trader financially, and is intended for that purpose, and ruins trade by overstocking the market, and so it goes *up to-day and down to-morrow.* These conditions in trade and commerce need not exist, and would not were it regulated as it easily may be, under any and all conditions of society, when such society or community is properly organized along these lines. Take an example of the up-to-date plan. A person discovers that he can make a fair living by producing a certain article of food or clothing, or something else, which the community need, and to do this to the best advantage he secures all the modern appliances, and in these and other ways invests a large amount of money. After this line of produce is well introduced, some other persons discover that this man is making a few dollars, and so, seeing competition is the so-called life of trade, a "company" is formed, and forthwith commences manufacturing the same line of goods. If they, like the big strong hog, can steal the trade away from the other man he must fail, and he and his family, after, it may be, a lifetime of hard work, find their source of income cut off—the business from which they secured their livelihood ruined! The newspapers, however, will sympathize with him by saying, "Mr. —— has failed, with liabilities at $50,000, more or less; creditors will meet next week."

What is the next procedure under laws of a so-called civilized community? Why, the "owner" of the house in which this family resided comes and takes possession of their household effects for back-rent unpaid, and unceremoniously forces the man and his family into the streets to perish, if charity is not found to help them. What worse did the strong hog do to his mates? Yet this is the daily experience along every line of industry, as may be seen by the reports of the press: "Failures in Canada last week 45, in the United States 365, in England" so and so, and in every other country the same, to some extent, less or more, is true, wherever private ownership and individual speculation is allowed by law. Another instance: A man with a very small capital may find that if he had a horse and waggon he could make a fair living at hauling goods for the citizens of his town. To accomplish this he will have to give his note at sixty days for a ten dollar harness, after spending all his ready cash for a horse and waggon. He has only got fairly agoing, when two or three men start in at the same business, and down goes the profits and away goes the trade which would have sustained one person, and when the ten dollar note comes due he cannot pay. Then the law of a civilized country, so-called, comes into play. The man is sued, and his horse and waggon taken, and seeing they have been used, the waggon marred and the horse poor, and the "trade all cut up," the whole plant will not sell, "under the hammer," for more than ten dollars. Then the hog act is performed, and another family sent out into the cold shadows of charity for help The reader only requires to give the imagination a little scope, and pictures of this kind, real and varied, will flit by, by the score, in a dismal and sad procession.

CHAPTER II.

CAPITAL AND LABOR—ITS SOLUTION.

The Nationalization of Every Industry—No Personal Ownership—No Private Speculation—The Rich and the Poor Alike Benefited.

To attempt a solution of a question of such wide-spread and very far-reaching importance would seem like presumption, seeing it has been the burning issue of centuries, and is only intensified at the present time by the very conditions which gave it an existence at first.

The Question Easy of Settlement.

To settle a wrong, in such a manner that it may "stay settled," the cause must first be found, and then removed; and that this may and should be done, in regard to the Capital and Labor Question, we think the following plan will ample prove:

There have been many plans suggested to remedy the existing evils, and in the main they have been steps in the right direction; but they have not gone far enough to grapple with and remove the cause of the existing difficulties, and hence have failed of remedying the wrong at which they were aimed. Some, for example, have suggested a Single Tax on Land Values, while others think the Nationalization of the Land and House Property, Railways, etc., would cure the evil. These all are good, and point more or less in the right direction, but do not go far enough to remove the cause.

All the plans suggested by previous writers, so far as we are aware, fail to deal with *personal ownership* and *private speculation* in all and every department of industry. Personal ownership and private speculation, in trade and commerce, is the foundation rock upon which the very meanest and most cruel kind of selfishness exist and thrives.

To say that selfishness is the cause of all human troubles and woes, is to declare what every person, with anything like a fair experience, knows to be true. Then, to remove selfishness means that the cause which produces it must be removed; this being done with the cause, the effect will disappear.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the existing *no plan* of trade, to prove that selfishness is the most prominent feature to be seen anywhere among business people.

It will produce no "shock" to the nerves of the reader to say that every kind of deception and abuse, such as lying, cheating, stealing, and sometimes even murder indirectly, and too frequently directly, have been practised and committed in order that the business in hand may be made to succeed. Such conditions must necessarily remain while the cause of

selfishness remains, because it is only selfishness which develops and brings out of depraved human nature characteristics which, under fair and equitable conditions, would have no chance to develop, unless the individual should desire to be bad and wicked without any predisposing cause, and the precentage of that class would be very small.

The Proper Duty of a Government

is to make it very hard for people to do wrong, and very easy to do right; and some people are asking themselves the question, Why do not governments arrange matters in this way? The only reason the writer can imagine for their actual conduct is something in line with that of the doctor, who, when asked why he persisted in the pernicious habit of smoking, knowing, as he must, from his medical training, that it was a producer of some diseases and a helper of others, replied, that "if all doctors lived in every detail as they knew they should, their example and teaching would destroy their business, because the public would soon become so healthy that they would not need physicians." The politician may be influenced by a similar fear of losing his job, when the people become enlightened as to what is right and wrong politically, through the enactment of proper and just laws. Here again we see the meanest kind of selfishness. However, all doctors and politicians are not put up that way.

Industries Nationalized.

The plan proposed by the present writer is the Nationalization and Co-operation of every department of industry in the following manner: The first thing to do will be the appointment of a Commission of, say, ten men and a like number of women, composed of persons who, in their respective sphere and capacity, will be able from actual knowledge, to pronounce intelligently and positively on any subject of trade and commerce which may be needed to sustain a nation.

The Commission will be called upon to examine every kind of industry and line of trade in the country, upon oath, by all concerned; and any article of trade which is not found to be beneficial *socially*, *physically* and *financially*, will be at once *prohibited* and *discontinued*. All lines of trade which are passed by this commission will be placed under the control of the Federal Government, and all personal ownership and speculation will at once cease in any line of trade or commerce whatsoever.

Personal Ownership in Loose Property.

The only things which may become the property of individuals will be what is known as loose property, but even these goods will not be *owned* in the sense that they may be bought and sold in the way of private speculation by any person. All matters of speculation will be under Government control, and to the Government all the proceeds of sales will be reported and handed over. This loose property will consist in what is needed for family and household purposes; such as pianos or other instruments of music, house furniture, cattle, vehicles and other things of that character needed for family purposes, convenience, or comfort only.

Loose Property May be Traded or Exchanged.

Persons owning a horse, for example, or other chattel, could exchange or sell the same if they wished, but would have to hand over to the Government any money received, either as "boot" or purchase money.

All money owned by individuals, and property of every kind other than chattel property, would be deposited and placed in trust with the Federal Government; this would include farms, mines, forests or timber-limits, factories, warehouses, stores, banks, and all their deposits and contents of cash and securities, dwelling-houses, hotels, railway, telegraph and telephone systems, and any and every other class of property existing within the State, other than chattel property (as before excepted), together with all other such property as it should come into existence from time to time.

The registry offices, and all other functions of the Government, would be retained, where found necessary, so that a record would be kept of all proper subjects for registration.

The Departments Detailed.

Each branch of industry would be constituted a department, under a plan of exchange, just as life insurance associations construct tables of life expectancy for the proper conduct of their business, these tables showing how many will die at any given age each year out of a specified number of duly selected lives, and consequently, also the number of years a healthy person of any given age may be rationally expected to live—this being done in order that their premium rates may be properly calculated to provide funds to meet the death liabilities as they come in. Similarly the proposed ratio of exchange would be based on the ratio of requirement (known from experience) between the several departments.

The produce of the cultivated land—grain, fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, milk, honey, beef, mutton, hay, flax, herbs, etc., would form a department; the produce of mines and forests another, fisheries another, and so on. The manufacture of all kinds of cloth fabric would form another, and the sub-manufactures, such as boots, shoes and ready-made clothing, still another. Merchant tailors and storekeepers another department, and then we would have as a department also the Government functions, such as the Post-offices, military, police, etc., and so on through every branch of industry.

The People All to Furnish Their Quota of Labor.

The different departments being all properly arranged, then the whole population will be divided to furnish labor in the production of the different commodities needed by the community. The whole population will require a certain amount of dry goods, boots and shoes, food, hats and caps, ready-made clothing, minerals, lumber, horses, cows, sheep, butter, cheese honey, etc, etc., the amount of each being easily ascertainable beforehand, as the population would be known from the census. Based on this expectancy there will then be allotted to each department its proportionate number of the people able to work in the production of what is needed from that particular department, and so on with every other department.

The Professions.

Ministers of the Gospel, teachers, editors and editorial publishers, lawyers, doctors, judges, magistrates, and every other profession or non-productive calling, will be grouped in a department, and each branch of the same supplied as the other departments are.

Terms of Labor in the Different Departments.

The hours constituting a day's work in the different departments will be arranged so that those who belong to departments involving manual labor, known commonly as the working class or laborers—for instance, out of doors, on farms, in the streets, on railways or vessels, in mines, lumbering camps, warehouses, freight sheds—will work for a shorter period each day, in proportion as the service is more severe, or involves greater risk to life, or the expenditure of more bodily strength in its performance; *i.e.*, persons belonging to a division of the manual labor department would not serve as many hours in any one day as persons belonging to other departments involving less irksome or exhausting labour. The former would also serve less years than the latter before retiring from active duty.

Commencing Service.

All citizens of the age of twenty-one would be called upon by the State to choose the department they preferred to render service in, and those who should select the manual labor department would retire from service as above, five and, in some cases, ten years earlier than those in the other departments.

Different Hours and Years of Service in the Different Departments.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the hours of daily labor in the different departments and the number of years for which each individual would be liable to serve before retiring from the list of active workers would depend upon the comparative irksomeness or severity of the tasks to be performed, with a due consideration also of the danger to life and limb involved, or risk of other bodily injury or overstrain. In other words, those whose duties were light and easy to perform, involving no great physical or mental strain, or involving no serious risk, would serve more hours per day and a proportionately greater number of years; which must at once appear fair and equitable to all concerned.

Salaries for Services Rendered.

It is a fact acknowledged by writers on Labor Reform that if labor were properly distributed and applied among and by the people generally, for the purpose of producing the necessaries of life only, a comparatively few hours each day would answer every purpose. This being so there would be no need to employ children, as is the case at the present time, and the children would grow up with plenty of time to receive an education, and would not despise work when they became of age. Then, as people of mature years only would be employed in producing the supplies required to support a community, the consideration for services rendered would be of a uniform character.

The Government Paymaster.

As above indicated the proceeds or cash resulting or obtained from every department would be accounted for to the Government, and in turn the Government would pay a uniform or regulation salary to every person employed.

Salary Paid Monthly.

This salary would be paid once a month, with a proviso for the payment of a reasonable advance, not to exceed say twenty-five per cent. of the monthly stipend, should need arise in any individual case through unforeseen expenses.

Regulation Houses.

The Government would provide all buildings for every purpose, including dwellings for every family and a sufficient number of hotels for the accommodation of the travelling public and boarding-houses for those requiring such a home. The dwellings would be of a regulation size, with modern accommodation and rooms suitable to the number in the family, and could be fashioned to suit the occupants so that they would not be architecturally the same. The conditions of the country would at once admit of the plan without changing the buildings.

Anything of an extra character in connection with a family residence or accommodations would have to be supplied by the occupant out of the advances on salary above referred to, but vouchers would have to be produced to the Government for all such expenditures, which would be charged to the holiday account of such individuals.

Extra Expenses.

Should the twenty-five per cent. advance not prove sufficient, where legitimate needs required to be met, the Government, on the production of a declaration as to the facts properly executed, would furnish any necessary further funds, but in every case such advances would have to be accounted for, as before stated, both as to salary and any other money, It will be seen that under such an arrangement there would be no chance for misrepresentation, or that the legitimate requirements of any citizen would be left unsatisfied.

Municipal Officers Paymasters.

The chief officer (Reeve) and Township Clerk of each municipality would be the parties to whom the proceeds of all the industries in their respective municipalities would be paid. They, in turn, would pay the same over to the Warden of the County, and he would forward it to the Government, and would also supervise the transactions of the reeves and township clerks of the different municipal councils in his county.

The county warden, together with the reeve and township clerk of each municipality, would form a separate committee for that municipality and would issue cheques to the people for services rendered in the different departments before-mentioned.

The Method of Banking.

These cheques would be presented at the local banks and cashed just as cheques on ordinary accounts are now, the bank being connected to to the Post-offices in the different municipalities.

Stores Arranged.

Stores or, more properly speaking, warehouses, would be arranged and located in each municipality where needed to supply the people with all the products of labor which are used to sustain and make life comfortable.

The Professions Arranged.

The different branches in the professional class department would be arranged in a like manner so that churches, school-houses, colleges, universities, editors, publishers, doctors, lawyers, constables, police, etc., would be located and accessible just where and in the proportion that they were needed.

Farms and Factories.

Land would be divided into lots ranging from one to any number of acres to suit the occupant. By this arrangement the professional class could have a good garden, if desired, or pasture for a cow or a horse or both and at the same time those who preferred farming would be supplied to suit their requirements in that direction.

All Produce.

Then, as we have seen, all produce from the land in the way of food and from the factories, mines and forests, would be stored in convenient warehouses, arranged for each particular purpose and sold to those who needed the same at a uniform price.

Any produce consumed by the producer would have to be accounted for just as any other transaction to the proper authorities.

Reports Every Three Months.

Each individual employed in whatever department would be required to make a written report to the municipal authorities by filling out a printed form supplied by the Government, every three months, showing how much stock, produce and cash in hand, and how much had been used and by whom, in the past three months.

Money Values.

Money values would be based on labor, together with the worth of the material upon which such labor was expended. For instance, an article which could be manufactured in ten hours by one person would be worth, say $100, plus the worth of the material used in the article. The value of the material would be determined by what it was capable of doing or producing.

CHAPTER III.

RESULTS OF THIS PLAN.

Some of the Main Results.

The foregoing plan of jurisprudence and political economy brought into full operation, must of very necessity produce a good many beneficial results. There are at the present time several important examples of what it would mean to nationalize all industries, as, for instance, the postage stamps. There is never any "corner" in stamps, and we have never heard of their being too many. This branch of exchange is worked on the expectancy plan, and enough stamps are provided for each year's service. If there are a few thousands over the number needed, they are no cheaper, and if they are a little scarce, they are no dearer. If any irregularity happens, the Post-office authorities work their expectancy plan a little closer, which keeps things generally running smoothly and satisfactorily. The post office employees are paid by the Government, and each person performs the duties with regularity, because this branch of the Government's operations is arranged just as every other branch of industry should be. We never hear of any trouble in the Post-office Department, excepting once in a while a fit of selfish greed overcomes a clerk, and he speculates with a money letter belonging to some other person. This kind of speculation, of course, the Government will not allow or sanction, but there is legalized speculation on other lines scarcely any less honest. It will require no prophet to tell what it is.

The Army and Navy.

The military operations of the Government furnish another example of what it would mean to nationalize all industries. Whoever heard of a corner in cannon, or swords, or rifles, or anything else for the destruction of life? Each branch of the army is organized, and all work as a harmonious whole, The services are rendered by the soldiers, and the Government returns an equivalent in money.

The Salvation Army

affords the best example of what the nationalization and co-operation of all industries would effect, because its operations are world-wide, touching almost every nation, yet there is no individual ownership or private speculation by any single member of the organization. They manufacture nearly everything required in a nation, and all operations are directed from headquarters in London. What the Salvation Army can do successfully, dealing with nearly every nationality in the world, a Government should and can do in a single country. The thing required is organization in the different branches of industries, and plans worked

to in like manner, as they are in the examples mentioned, and along the line indicated in this plan of nationalization and co-operation. At any rate the following results would be realized when the plan became the law and practice of a community or nation.

Capital and Labor.

The great capital and labor question would be settled, and settled right for all time to come. A question and fact which has caused untold misery, mischief and loss to health, happiness, and life itself beyond mention or description. This question would be settled, because there would not be a citizen—either a millionaire or pauper—all would be equal and proportionate owners of the *whole wealth of the whole nation.* Because the rule and practice would be "From all and to all as their ability and need shall be."

No One Out of a Job.

There would be no one out of a job, consequently there would be no "tramps" or idlers to be found anywhere in the community.

No Debts or Securities for Debts.

There would not be any debts or mortgages, because there would be no occasion to go into debt, for the simple reason that every person would furnish their respective quota of work in producing what the community needs, and the Government pays each individual a sufficient amount of money, in return for services rendered, to purchase every legitimate article for comfort to sustain life, in the nation.

No Criminal Class.

There would be no inducement for anyone to steal, cheat or misrepresent in any matters whatsoever, because, so far as the State is concerned, the need of every citizen would be supplied.

No Spurious Goods For Sale.

As private ownership and personal speculation has no place in this plan, the selfishness, which is the legitimate result of that system and is fostered by it, would also disappear. The cause and effect being removed, there would be no object or gain in manufacturing spurious or adulterated goods of any kind.

Good Citizenship Assured.

There would be no violation of the law in the way of Sabbath desecration or selling prohibited goods at any time No railways or other enterprises on land would be operated on the Sabbath day. This would also apply to night work, as there is no essential demand for it in scarcely any branch of industry, excepting to satisfy the selfish greed of private speculation.

Sabbath Navigation.

There is scarcely any need for vessels to run on the Sabbath day, excepting in a few instances, as it is a well-known fact now that the trip between America and Great Britain, France and many other countries, can be performed within six days.

Intoxicants Not Manufactured.

Were it not for the competition in gaining a living under the no-system and no-plan, which has obtained nearly everywhere, in trade and commerce, and the selfish greed in private speculation, there could not be a person found who would engage in a questionable enterprise, such as the manufacture of intoxicants. The manufacture of alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco, tea, coffee or any other narcotic poison, would come to an end when this plan becomes the law and practice, simply because no one would need to engage in a questionable trade or business. There is no one person in a million who would engage in the manufacture of any of these articles from a preference for that line of business, because nearly every sane person knows something of their injurious effects, and if a living could be had on legitimate and honest lines, the devil would have to transfer his trade to some other planet or let this branch of it drop.

The Nervous System.

The effect of these articles is the same, so far as the nervous system is concerned, the difference being only in degree, and none of them have any business or beneficial office to perform in the human body; or, in other words, the human body would have remained far more healthy if they had never been produced or used. For proof of this one has only to refer to the longevity of life before they were introduced and generally used by the people. It has been stated that food contains a certain degree of poison; but it is not correct. There is positively no poison in wholesome food, any more than there is ash in sound wood. Poison may be produced from wholesome food by a chemical decomposition, and in like manner only can ash be produced from sound wood.

No Machine Politics.

When the plan herein advocated has obtained, there would be no more use for lying, cheating demagogues of politicians, such as we find too prevalent almost everywhere nowadays. They will all go, with their heathenish system of trade—for that is what the present speculative plan is, having emanated from that source—to the shades of oblivion.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries, all motive for dishonest dealing, burglarizing, safe-cracking, assaults on human life, or murder for gain, would be removed, because every citizen would be supplied with employment, residence, necessities for subsistence, and adequate time and opportunity for recreation, etc., by the Federal Government.

No Mortgages on Farms.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries there would be no mortgages on farms or other property, and no aching weary heads anxious to know how to meet coming obligations. There would be no people going into the madhouse because of business failures, neither would there be any more suicides on account of reverses and losses of fortune.

No Ragged and Disgraceful Persons on the Streets.

There would be no distorted and pinched features, no ragged and dirty disgraceful-looking people to be seen anywhere. There would be no

people shivering and perishing in hovels or buildings not fit for a hog-sty. There would be no person requiring to say to any other man, woman or child, "Please give me something to keep me and my children from starving." Why? Because the Government provides for every legitimate need of all its subjects, as it should do.

The shelves of stores groan under the load of goods stacked on them; the warehouses and barns are full of grain and food; the banks are overcrowded with money—then, why should people be starving and perishing for the need of these commodities? Because trade and commerce are unorganized and uncontrolled by the proper authorities, and private speculation has driven the money and goods into the hands of personal ownership, and no one may have either without paying the price demanded by *selfish greed*, carrying on business under the euphonious name of *Legitimate Speculation.*

No Injustice to the Rich.

The nationalization and co-operation of all industries would do no injustice to the people who are called rich, because in exchange for their money or property, or both, which they would be required to deposit in trust with the Federal Government, to be used for the general and mutual good of all citizens, they would receive the Government's guarantee, backed by its millions of subjects, to supply their every requirement as a citizen, and that of their succeeding posterity. For example, suppose a man is a millionaire, all he can personally use of that large sum of money is what he can wear in the way of clothing, and what he can eat and drink in the way of food, together with an education and time for recreation. This is all that can be realized from wealth of any kind, no matter how great, if we except, as we certainly *ought*, the purely selfish advantage it confers under the present state of things, of exemption from performing a fair individual share of the work and become one of the community. Our supposed millionaire has many good reasons to suspect that there is a possibility that his money might not remain to the same advantage with the person succeeding in possession of it. There are thousands upon thousands of instances where money and valuable property has been willed and transferred to sons and daughters who have squandered it broadcast in bad investments or prodigality, debauchery and drunkenness, in a very few years after coming into possession of it, and have become outcasts and inmates of poorhouses and prisons. Had this money and property been transferred to the Government, as provided by this plan, the parent would have received all the benefits from it that he could possibly have done as a personal owner, and his children and succeeding posterity would also receive the same benefit from it as he did before them.

In Canada, the United States, or Great Britain.

Suppose in Canada, with her population of five millions, or in the United States with her population of seventy millions, or in Great Britain with her population of forty millions, that one of these Governments should guarantee to supply the legitimate needs of any citizen and his succeeding posterity, would not that guarantee, backed up by the millions of subjects, be worth more to a man and his posterity than any amount of money and property could possibly be? Under personal ownership it

might not last a half of the lifetime of the first generation succeeding to its possession; while by this plan posterity could not squander it, nor abuse themselves or others, as is so frequently done now a-days.

Trade and Commerce a Race and Scramble.

Private speculation and ownership, as the incentive becomes a race, chase and scramble to see who will get ahead of his neighbor. This keen competition develops an unscrupulous selfishness in the individual, and gives a community the appearance of a game of football or lacrosse, each person exerting every nerve to defeat someone else. By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries this would not be the case; because there would be no occasion for a "rush," as each citizen would only be required to perform the duties assigned, and receive the pay guaranteed by the Government for that service.

A Natural Choice.

Under this plan every person could follow the calling of their natural choice. Because, it is a fact well-known that every person is not inclined to follow the same calling. Many people do not take to their natural choice in a trade or profession for the reason that "there is no money in it." By this plan there is as much money in one branch of industry as there is in any other. The same is also true of the professions and arts.

Uniformity of Price of Commodities.

By this plan all articles will sell at a uniform price. For instance, if a bushel of wheat is worth a dollar, it will never sell for more, or bring less. The same would be true as to any other commodity. Consequently there would never be any "corners" in articles needed to sustain and make life comfortable.

Money Nationalized.

By nationalizing the banks, money would be placed on a proper basis, and not be an article for political parties to fight over—the one party influenced by individuals owning silver mines, and the other party swayed by persons owning gold mines. In either case private speculation seems to be at the bottom of the whole matter. Neither gold or silver can ever become a proper basis for money value, because it is possible for either or both to become more plentiful and cheaper than iron, or more scarce and dearer than diamonds. In either case their value as a basis would, of very necessity, change. A government's ability to pay consists in the country's ability to produce, which means labor. Then the issue of money should rest on the entire wealth of the country as a basis, including the population, because a country ever so rich in its soil, and capable of almost unlimited production, would, nevertheless, have no real tangible wealth, without a population.

No Bank Failures.

Under this plan there would be no bank failures, consequently no uneasiness regarding a legal tender, whether paper or coin. As a result of this plan every person would come into the possession and comforts of their natural rights—the land, water and air, which no man nor set of men have a right to monopolize for personal speculation, or exclude his fellow from.

Young People Will Remain in the Country.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries the young men and women would not flock to the towns and cities, depleting the rural districts; nor would the youngest, most energetic and thrifty emigrate, leaving the country they love and the home of their choice in search of an honest livelihood, because every citizen could follow his natural inclination as to a trade or calling in life. It is a fact well understood that the children of any particular family are not all disposed alike as to the way they would prefer to employ their time. In the same family we usually hear one boy say, "I want to be a machinist." The next may wish to be a teacher, the next a farmer, lawyer, doctor, artist, or preacher, or aspire to fill some other honorable calling in life. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the *honorable*. All young people who have been properly trained want to fill an eminently honorable position. The naturalization and co-operation of all industries would afford such an opportunity to all citizens, as all the different honorable branches of industry that now exist would still be carried on. The important and beneficial difference would be they would all be arranged in proper order in their respective departments, as they should be.

Holidays for Working People.

At holiday time each year the boys and girls between fifteen and twenty-one would take the places of persons who had been engaged in any of the branches of industry affording such the opportunity of a holiday. This, however, would only be necessary to a limited extent, as nearly all departments could cease operations for a holiday season without detriment to the public interest.

The Over-production,

such as grain, minerals, lumber, cheese, butter, eggs, etc., could be sold in a foreign market and the money applied to anything in the way of imports—articles the country needed and could not produce to advantage.

Value Given for Value Received, a Fundamental Law of Nature.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries this fundamental principle of the law of exchange would not be interfered with, because exchange is a fundamental principle in nature. We get no harvest without exchanging for it labor and seed grain; we get no minerals or products from the forest without exchanging labor for it. This law holds good anywhere, in natural things at least, and it is not wise to try *to get away from facts of any kind claiming our attention.*

Inventions and New Enterprises.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries the Government would, through a commission of properly qualified persons, investigate and develop all approved inventions and new enterprises. To reward an inventor or the introducer of a new enterprise, which should prove profitable, the person or persons would be appointed superintendent of the industry, or in other ways rewarded by medals, diplomas and titles, and being retired from active service at an earlier period of life. These considerations would be in proportion to the valuable character of the

invention or enterprise introduced, which could be determined in a reasonable length of time after the goods were brought into use.

To Safeguard the People's Political Rights.

The "initiative and referendum," in all matters of law-making would be instituted instead of the present selfish party strife-system, borrowed from heathenism, and should be returned to the same source at the earliest possible moment.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries responsible government would be made all the more possible and perfect because there would exist no chances or inducements for time-serving politicians to misrepresent or debauch the weak-minded electorate.

The same facts would render the elective system less harmful, and it would make but little matter whether the members of the legislative bodies were elected by ballot or appointed on some other equitable plan, because the initiative and referendum, on the one hand, and the nationalization and co-operation of all industries on the other, would place the whole affairs of the country properly under the control of the people.

No Charitable Societies Needed.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries there would be no one needing "charity" as all would be afforded an *honorable* chance to earn an *honorable* and *respectable* living and at the same time the occasion for a great many unpleasant reflections, as well as the *stings* of *pinching poverty*, would be removed.

By the nationalization and co-operation of all industries the "coming struggle" between capital and labor would be averted.

The very nature of things will *force* the latter into sad reality unless the former is *voluntarily* adopted by the people.

To accomplish all that is hinted at in this pamphlet will require only the organization of the people and a united effort, and it all may become a fact, and realized just as soon as the whole people wish it.

A number of persons in Toronto, representing a fair proportion of the professions and industries, have expressed a willingness to organize a society, to be known as "THE NATIONALIZATION AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA," and during the month of September or October this will be accomplished, and steps taken to organize the whole country on the same lines.

Persons wishing membership in this union or desiring a union organized in their particular locality, will please send in their names and the matter will be attended to at once.

In the meantime, pending the accomplishment of all that is hinted at in the foregoing chapters, there will be an effort made to organize local unions and co-operate in supplying goods of any convenient kind to its members at special prices.

These local unions will charge each member from one to four dollars as membership fees, and each month pay profits in proportion to the amount paid by each member.

A Board of Control will have charge of the business of each union, and all transactions conducted in a thoroughly business-like manner.

Members moving away and wishing to withdraw will be paid back all they paid in as membership fee, less one dollar, and the profits paid to such member.

Organizations of this character should be established throughout the country, which, if done, would become a powerful lever in making a national enterprise of the whole plan of the nationalization and co operation of all industries.

According to press reports the United States Senate has authorized a committee to report on the *Initiative* and *Referendum*, and should this report recommend the adoption of these principles in legislation the United States will redeem her good name by electing their President and legislators on common-sense lines. The President could be selected from the legislators elected, and save the country endless expense and the bad name she has well earned abroad by her "Presidential campaigns."

In Switzerland, where the *Initiative* and *Referendum* obtained centuries ago, all these elections take place, and they are never heard of bec use the *everla ting* folly of partyism has been wiped out of existence by the Initiative and Referendum.

P. S.—The writer would be pleased to hear from persons with suggestions, or an opinion of the foregoing plan to cure the many evils brought about through the lack of organization in the production of the necessities of life. Suppose any of our large mercantile firms should run their business in the disorganized fashion that the business of the country is carried on; would they not be borrowing money, just as our legislators are doing, as long as they had any security, and then become bankrupt and go to the wall, just as the whole country must do soon under the present rate of borrowing and interest? This condition would not exist at all were the industries nationalized as indicated.